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of species and varieties (observations 5, 8, 8', 20, and 22), while on the contrary there may be few species or varieties of the same species (observations 13', 16, and 18).

(5) The typhoid bacilli isolated from the stools of typhoid patients belong to one and the same type; they do not give indol, do not ferment lactose, and are all agglutinated by a high dilution of the experimental serum.

(6) Formalin exploited by Malvoz for the differentiation of colon and typhoid gives variable results. Consequently we believe it will be best to abandon the process. These results confirm those obtained by Widal, Nobecourt, and Beco.

(7) The typhoid bacilli isolated from the stools in the course of the second week, as well as those isolated from the spleen at necropsy, possess a remarkable vital energy. They give beautiful colonies upon plates at the end of forty-eight hours, and rapidly render bouillon and even solutions of mineral salts turbid.

(8) On the contrary the bacilli which are found in the stools at the end of the disease have only feeble vitality. The colonies appear more slowly upon the plates (observations 7, 18, and 19) and in a series of quite similar colonies replanted upon bouillon, the ones grow abundantly, while on the contrary the others grow wretchedly or not at all.

(9) In three cases (observations 12, 21, and 22) the typhoid bacillus was found in the stools when the signs of typhoid fever, including the serum reaction, were wanting at the time of examination. Consequently the typhoid bacillus, with its attributes as we know it, is the only sign, which taken alone, can justify the clinician in asserting positively the diagnosis of typhoid.

(10) In the stools of persons stricken with infections other than typhoid we have found no genuine typhoid bacilli. We have sometimes isolated (2 cases in 12) a bacillus presenting the characters of the bacillus of Eberth, but which was not sensitive to the action of the serum antityphoid.

(11) The constant presence of the bacillus typhosus in the stools of persons stricken with typhoid fever, its absence in the intestines of patients stricken with other diseases, renders it possible to assert that the bacillus typhosus is in truth the causative agent in typhoid fever.

[Department Circular No. 134.]

Special regulations for the government of vessels plying between infected or suspected fruit ports and ports of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. M. H. S.,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1900.

To United States consular officers, masters and owners of vessels, collectors of customs, national, State, and local quarantine officers, and others:

To permit vessels from foreign ports with perishable cargoes of fruit to enter ports of the United States without detention in accordance with

the provisions of the Quarantine Regulations, November 13, 1899, the following special regulations are promulgated, and will be enforced at the ports of departure :

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE
FRUIT TRADE BETWEEN FOREIGN PORTS SUSPECTED OF BEING
INFECTED WITH YELLOW FEVER AND PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. None of the crew shall be allowed to go on land except the captain.
2. No one from the shore shall visit the boat, except the quarantine officers, customs officers, and agent of the company which charters the ship.
3. All laborers who may be taken on the ship for loading purposes must have all their baggage disinfected before boarding the vessel, and must have no intercourse with the shore subsequent to their entry upon the vessel until their final discharge therefrom.
4. No intercourse is to be allowed with persons on shore, except as provided in the preceding paragraphs.
5. No vessel in the harbor shall lie at any wharf, except as provided in special cases ; but must be anchored in the river or harbor in mid-stream, and lighters, having been loaded by natives ashore, may be unloaded on to the ship by the laborers whose clothing has been disinfected.
6. The ships, if going up a river or harbor for fruit, shall not be allowed to bring any passengers down the river on their return.
7. All passengers must embark from the regular ports and must have been under the observation of the sanitary inspector of the United States for at least ten days prior to the departure of the ship and be provided with his certificate to that effect. Immediately preceding their embarkation their baggage must be disinfected in accordance with the quarantine regulations of November 13, 1899, the most convenient methods being six hours' exposure to formaldehyd gas or twenty-four hours' exposure to sulphur dioxide gas in a closed chamber, the clothing being hung up on lines for the better penetration of the gas. Under no circumstances shall any passengers be allowed to carry bedding or household effects. Where passengers come from elevated and noninfectible points in the interior to low coast towns for embarkation they should not be required to pass the ten days' period of observation in the latter places because of the danger of developing malarial or other tropical fevers. They should be required to bring a certificate from the United States consul or a reliable physician, stating that they have been under observation at such elevated and noninfectible interior point for ten days immediately preceding their arrival at coast towns. Their baggage should then be disinfected and they should be allowed to proceed without detention. Passengers taking ships bound direct to points north of the southern boundary of Maryland need not be detained.

8. Special attention should be paid to the sanitary condition and history of passengers arriving directly or indirectly from the Pacific coast towns of Central America.

9. All outgoing vessels must be provided with a bill of health in accordance with the law, and, in addition thereto, certificates in duplicate signed by the medical officer attached to the consulate and giving the name of the ship, her master, the number of crew, and a list of passengers, their sanitary condition, and their ultimate destination in the United States, and stating the health conditions of the port and surrounding country, of the ship and her crew, with any other pertinent information. This certificate shall be attached to the bill of health and a duplicate to the duplicate bill of health.

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE
FRUIT TRADE BETWEEN FOREIGN PORTS INFECTED WITH YELLOW
FEVER, OR WHERE YELLOW FEVER PREVAILS, AND PORTS OF THE
UNITED STATES.

The foregoing rules and regulations shall apply also to vessels engaged in the fruit trade between foreign ports infected with yellow fever, or where yellow fever prevails, and ports of the United States, and are the special regulations provided for in Article II, paragraph 2, D, exception 3, of the Quarantine Regulations for Domestic Ports, November 13, 1899. Attention is called to the further requirement in said Article II, paragraph 2, D, exception 3, that these vessels shall carry no passengers; and also to the regulations to be observed at all foreign ports with regard to vessels leaving for the United States or its dependencies.

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.

Approved:

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

Prohibition on figs and raisins from Smyrna raised.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 15, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to my letter of August 8, 1900, requesting that the consul at Smyrna be wired that "Shipment of raisins and figs prohibited, also second-hand and used rugs and carpets;" also to my letter of August 31, 1900, referring to a ruling to the effect that these regulations will be waived with regard to figs and raisins after Smyrna has been declared free from bubonic plague for sixty days, I have now to state that I am informed by the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service that a careful investigation has just been completed in the laboratory of that Service of the viability of the plague bacillus upon